

RWDSU

record

Vol. 4—No. 2 401

February 3, 1957



MINIMUM WAGE COVERAGE under federal law was subject of this discussion at White House. Left to right are AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Blemiller, President Dwight D. Eisenhower, union attorney Arthur Goldberg, Communications Workers Pres. Joseph Belrne, Electrical Workers Pres. James B. Carey and RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg. See story and photos on Page 3.

**Pension Plan Won
By 3,300 at
Marx Toy Plants**

— See Page 7

**'65' Wins Vote
Of Salesmen
At Bonwit Teller**

— See Page 6

**Record Turnout
Of 5,600 Votes
In 'I-S' Election**

— See Page 5

Policy Statement Attacks Labor Racketeers

AFL-CIO Hits at Corrupt Unions

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—National attention was focused on the meeting here of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which began Monday, Jan. 28, as the top leaders of the united labor movement took concrete action against corruption and racketeering. A policy statement spelling out the position of AFL-CIO with regard to investigations of corrupt practices in unions was adopted by a vote of 26 to 1 on the first day of the Council sessions. This was backed up by further action later in the week when the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee made its report on three unions charged with being under the control of corrupt elements.

Though the spotlight was on the Council's anti-racketeering actions, a host of other matters were also on its agenda. High on the list was a review of labor's political activity, prepared by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE). RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, a member of COPE's Administrative Committee, was here for committee meetings which began Jan. 30, as this issue of The Record went to press.

Pres. Greenberg was accompanied here by Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley. They were joined by Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman, area director for the South, and Regional Dir. Frank Parker, in discussions on organizing plans for the area.

Chief topic at the COPE Administrative Committee meeting was how best to make political action a year-round activity for union members. Analysis of the 1956 election results by COPE's staff shows that in areas where unions concentrate heavily on political work throughout the year, the results are generally favorable to labor.

In its review of the national political picture, the Executive Council noted that sharp struggles are shaping up in no less than 45 states—in all but Mississippi, Virginia and Kentucky, whose legislatures do not meet this year—over vitally important legislation. In Connecticut, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia, Kansas and Maryland, unions were preparing to fight attempts to enact "right-to-work" laws. In all 45 states, other important bills on

Miami Drive Discussed

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—Plans for an organizing drive by the RWDSU in the Miami area were discussed last week at a meeting here of top leaders of the International Union. The projected campaign, aimed at bringing in retail and wholesale workers in this booming tourist resort, will be coordinated with an over-all organizing drive in the area being conducted by the regional office of the AFL-CIO.

Participating in the talks were Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman and Regional Dir. Frank Parker. Further details on organizing plans will be published in the next issue of The Record.

which labor will take its stand include legislation on minimum wages, compensation, unemployment benefits, taxes, labor-management relations and many other subjects.

District 65's meeting Feb. 13 at Madison Square Garden in New York City was also a topic of discussion here, as RWDSU leaders conferred with AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. William Schnitzler on plans for the meeting. Schnitzler is to be a principal guest speaker. (See Page 5.)

Meany Expresses Regrets

Pres. Greenberg reported that AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany had expressed regrets at his inability to address the Garden meeting, due to other commitments he had made earlier.

At the Council session which set AFL-CIO policy on inquiries into racketeering, only Dave Beck, president of the Teamsters Union, voted against the statement. The 26 other Council members backed Meany in supporting the resolution, which pledged full cooperation with "all proper legislative committees, law enforcement agencies and other public bodies seeking fairly and objectively to

keep the labor movement or any other segment of our society free from any and all corrupt influences."

The resolution also stated that "it is the firm policy of the AFL-CIO that the highest ethical standards are observed and rigorously followed by all officials of the AFL-CIO and its affiliates in the conduct of their offices, in the handling of trade union and welfare funds and in the administration of trade union affairs. . . . The AFL-CIO is determined that any remaining vestige of racketeering or corruption in unions shall be completely eradicated."

The three unions to be reported on by the Ethical Practices Committee are the Distillery, Rectifying & Wine Workers Int'l Union; the Laundry Workers Int'l Union, and the Allied Industrial Workers, formerly known as the AFL Auto Workers. All three were charged last August with being "dominated, controlled or substantially influenced" by corrupt forces, and were placed under investigation. The results of that investigation were to be presented to the Council before Feb. 6, when the Council meeting is expected to end.

Responds to Labor's Plea for Investigation

Congress to Probe High Prices

WASHINGTON.—The end of a two-year campaign by organized labor and other liberal forces for a congressional investigation of rising prices loomed as Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.), Democratic majority leader, threw his powerful support behind a wide-ranging probe.

A "thorough" study of higher prices and money costs will have a "top" place on the congressional program this year, he said.

Rising prices have almost invariably been blamed on wage increases despite the abundant economic evidence to show that in practically all cases they merely reflect increasing productivity. Additional evidence shows that profit margins have moved up steadily. (A feature article on this question appears on Page 9 of this issue of The Record.)

A year ago, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany took Sec. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson sharply to task for trying to alibi the failure of his farm program by blaming the drop in farm income on labor costs.

"It is time that America finds out the facts," he declared.

"We ask for a complete congressional investigation of price, profit, wage rate and labor cost relationships covering both the things the farmer buys and his products when passed through the middleman and sold at retail. Only in this way—with open hearings and public testimony—can all the facts be brought to light."

The Auto Workers repeatedly have asked Congress to undertake such an investigation. A similar plea to the White House brought a reply from Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams that a study of the type sought was the prerogative of Congress, and the President wouldn't think of interfering.

In indicating his support of an investigation, Johnson cited demands by several senators for investigations of price increases in various commodities.

AMONG WAGE EARNERS, MEN IN HIGHLY ORGANIZED INDUSTRIES FREQUENTLY IMPROVE THEIR POSITION FASTER THAN UNORGANIZED WORKERS

U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT



...THE HANDWRITING ON THE WALL...

in this issue:

Labor News Roundup	4
Industry News	4
N. Y. and Northeast5,	6
The Midwest	7
Canada	7
The South	8
What Causes Inflation? . .	9
Movie Reviews	10
'Our Friend, the Atom' . . .	10
Interview with Frank Lloyd Wright . . .	11
Miami's Union Hotels . . .	12
Facts About '57 Cars	13
Jane Goodsell Column . . .	14
'1199' Teenage Program . .	14
Humor, Cartoons	15

"If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will be best attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost."

— ARISTOTLE
Greek philosopher,
384-322 B.C.

RWDSU RECORD

Published by the

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT. STORE UNION, AFL-CIO

132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.
Telephone: WI 7-9303

Max Greenberg President
Alvin E. Heaps Sec.-Treasurer
Jack Paley Exec. Secretary
Arthur Osman, Alex Bail, Sam Kovenetsky Exec. V.-Presidents

Max Steinbock Editor
Bernard Stephens, Managing Editor
Stanley Glaubach Art Editor
Robert Dobbs, Roland Willoughby Assistant Editors

Published biweekly, except the first issue in January and August



Member publication, International Labor Press Assn. The Record receives the news release services of the AFL-CIO News Service, Press Associates-PAI, and the Cooperative Press Assn. of Canada.

Subscription Price \$2.00 per year
Reentered as second class matter June 4, 1954, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 4 - No. 2—Feb. 3, 1957

401

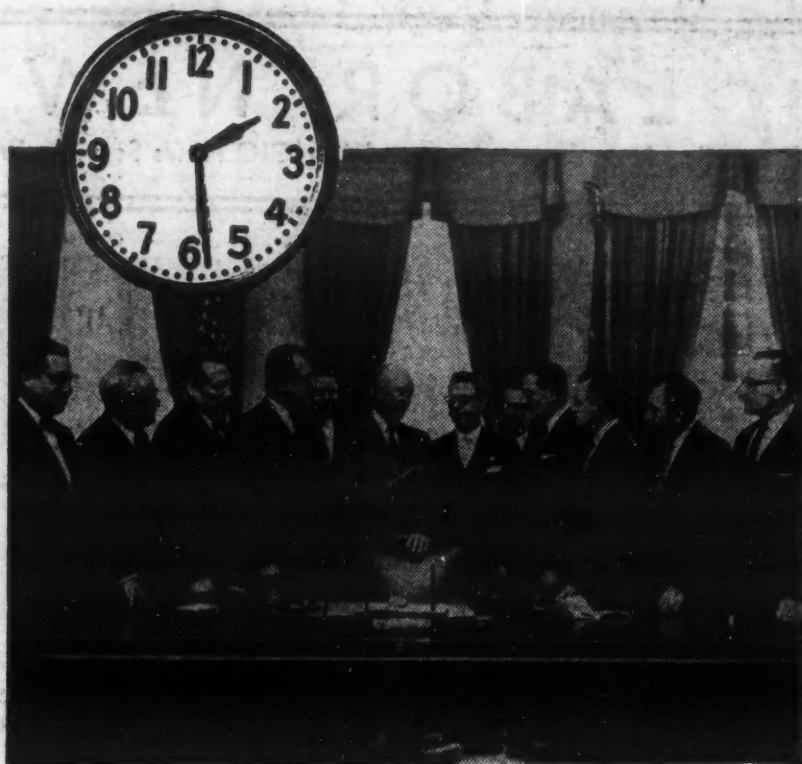
rwdsu RECORD

Labor, Government Leaders Meet on Wage Law

"The busiest afternoon we've ever spent."

That was one reaction of ten leading unionists on January 16 after a hectic few hours meeting with top government and Congressional leaders to urge extension of coverage under the federal minimum wage law. Beginning with a luncheon given by Vice-Pres. Richard Nixon, the union officers went on to the White House and then to Capitol Hill, to meet with the notables shown on this page, as well as other important Congressmen.

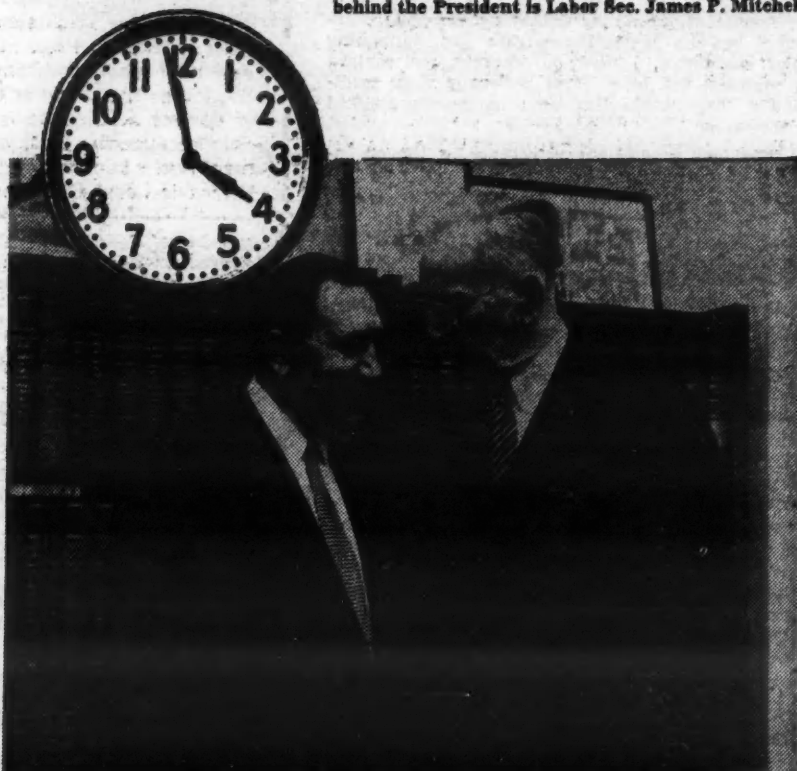
Spokesman for the nation's seven million retail employees who are not covered by the law was RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg. Others in the delegation were Presidents James B. Carey of the Electrical Workers; Joseph Beirne, Communications Workers; A. F. Hartung, Woodworkers; Anthony Valente, United Textile Workers; Sec.-Treas. Pat Gorman of the Meatcutters; Sec.-Treas. Curtis R. Sims, Bakery Workers; Industrial Union Dept. Dir. Al Whitehouse; IUD General Counsel Arthur Goldberg; and AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew Biemiller. The unionists reported they had received a sympathetic and encouraging response from everyone they met.



Pres. Eisenhower states his views (off the record) on minimum wage coverage. To left of him and behind the President is Labor Sec. James F. Mitchell.



"Mr. Democrat"—Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn—pauses for photographer during conference with labor group seeking to extend coverage.



RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg gets together with Rep. John McCormack of Massachusetts, Democratic majority leader in House.



A round-table talk with Senate Minority Leader William Knowland (fourth from right) is designed to influence this influential Republican Senator.



House Minority Leader Joseph Martin, left, discusses proposed legislation with unionists. They also met with Senate Labor Comm. Chairman Lister Hill.

LABOR NEWS ROUNDUP

Compiled from news releases of AFL-CIO News Service, Press Associates-PAI, and the Canadian Coop. Press Assn.

Oil Workers Seek 27c Hike for 1957

DENVER.—Basic wage rate boosts of not less than 27 cents an hour were set as this year's negotiating goals by the 52-member bargaining committee of the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers for its units in the oil and related industries.

Factors cited by the bargaining policy committee included the continuing increase in the cost of living, the mounting productivity of the entire national economy, the even more rapid increase in the productivity of the oil industry and oil workers, the wage and fringe benefits being won by unions in other industries, and the "fantastic and constant increase in profits" being enjoyed by the oil companies as a result, in part, of the skills of the men and women who work in the industry.

In addition to the wage demand, the union officers and staff were instructed to bargain vigorously for substantial improvements in fringe benefits.

About 105,000 of the OCAW's members are affected by the instructions from the bargaining policy committee. Other oil workers, not covered by contract, will be affected indirectly since traditionally they obtain the same increase negotiated by the union.

The last general wage increase in the oil industry was 6 percent with a 15 cent minimum, effective Feb. 1 of 1956, plus shift premiums.

Labor Hits 'Tight Money'

WASHINGTON—The Eisenhower Administration's tight money policy has injured small businesses, farmers, prospective home owners and purchasers of consumer goods without really affecting "the source of economic growth and expansion which some people consider inflationary" according to AFL-CIO Economic Trends.

The monthly publication of the AFL-CIO Committee of Economic Policy proposes a "new look" at the country's monetary policy.

"Tight money policy," continues the publication, "has caused postponement of needed public activities. Tight money policy has built the profits of banking and lending institutions—to say nothing of forcing the Treasury to reverse its debt management policy and its encouraging corporations to seek 'costless capital.'" it said.

Father, Son Pensioners

NEW YORK (PAI)—The rare instance of a father and a son both drawing pensions from the retirement fund of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union has been disclosed by the union.

Jacob Sorkowits, a member of Cutters Local 10, retired at the start of this year after having worked in the cloak trade until he was close to his 75th birthday.

His father, Nathan, now 95 years old and a former



SIXTY-EIGHT YEARS without missing a union meeting brings Charles Hoefs (left), a member of Milwaukee Bricklayers Local 8, congratulations from local Pres. Edgar George on the occasion of Hoefs' retirement as trustee. Hoefs, 89, joined the union at the age of 20. His feat of perfect attendance is all the more remarkable because the Bricklayers local holds weekly meetings. Looking on to add his congratulations is Local 8 Business Rep. Arthur Frey.

member of Finishers' Local 9, had been among those retired in 1946 when the cloak industry's pension fund first began to pay benefits.

3-Day Sitdown Strike Won by 37 in New York

NEW YORK (PAI)—A three-day sitdown strike of 37 determined men and women employees of the Spiral Binding Co. in downtown Manhattan has paid off. The strikers, members of Local 485 of the International Union of Electrical Workers, had demanded a 10 cent an hour raise. They won eight cents. The strike was settled at 11:40 p.m. Jan. 26 and the workers returned to their jobs at 8 a.m. the next morning with their increase assured.

They had squatted in the plant for three days, for a good part of the time without any food save cookies and candy bars sneaked to them by a union official. But on the last day, the union began hauling hot sandwiches and soup past the company blockade, and the strikers marched out of the building gaily after unanimously ratifying the new contract.

Of the 37 who launched the strike, 20 remained until the end. The company permitted anyone to leave the ninth floor plant, but no one to return. Of those who stuck it out, 16 were women. Most are married with children. The greatest hardship, it appeared, was on the husbands who stayed at home.

Union Boycotts O'Sullivan, 'America's Number 1 Heel'

AKRON, Ohio. (PAI)—For the first time in its 21-year history, the United Rubber Workers have called for a nation-wide boycott. It is against the O'Sullivan Rubber Company of Winchester, Virginia, whose slogan is "America's Number 1 Heel."

The boycott grows out of a strike by Local 511 which began May 13, 1956. The union has accused the company of failure to bargain in good faith after the union won an NLRB election by the score of 343 to 2. When the strike was called O'Sullivan hired strikebreakers in an all-out effort to break the Union.

"This is the first boycott in our Union's 21-year-old history," declared L. S. Buckmaster, URW president. "Such action was taken after every possible Union attempt to settle the strike honorably had failed."

The union urged arbitration, mediation, and even a group of clergymen to bring the dispute to an end. The Commonwealth Attorney offered himself as a peacemaker, and the union readily agreed to his services. O'Sullivan, however, rejected all overtures.

The union is asking Americans to refuse to wear or buy O'Sullivan heels and soles until the company settles the strike. It has called on its affiliated local unions to set up O'Sullivan boycott committees. In addition, it is asking all AFL-CIO sister unions for aid in this consumers' strike.

Four hundred O'Sullivan workers took strike action at midnight, May 13, 1956, after negotiations had broken down and the contract had terminated. The newly organized URW local union was asking for a workable contract, a wage increase, and arbitration. O'Sullivan wages are from 40 cents to 50 cents an hour below those of other organized heel and sole plants. Also, these rubber workers had no paid holidays and few of the fringe benefits enjoyed by workers in organized shops.

Strikers say that a torrent of grievances against company working conditions led to the near-unanimous strike vote of 355 to 2. Union determination to take a solid stand against the company has been also evidenced by the fact that only a small percentage of the original 400 unionists have returned to work despite company pressure.

Canadian Rail Strike Ends

OTTAWA—The 3,000 Firemen and Enginemen have ended their nine-day strike against the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after winning assurance that a royal commission would investigate their dispute.

Action by Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent in establishing the special commission of three judges constituted acceptance of a proposal by Pres. Claude Jodoin of the million-member Canadian Labor Congress and concurred in by BFLE Vice Pres. W. E. Gamble.

The strike had been called after the railroad adopted plans for dropping firemen from diesel engines in yards and on freight runs. Traffic on the transcontinental line halted when 70,000 other rail unionists refused to cross BFLE picket lines.

what's new in our industry

Sales at E. H. Macy's are expected to climb to a new peak of \$450,000,000 in the company's current fiscal year, ending July 31, according to Wheelock H. Bingham, president. This compares with sales of \$398,261,000 in the previous year and reflects a gain of approximately 13%. Two more branch stores are expected to open this year: Bamberger's in Paramus, N. J. this spring and Macy's in Bay-Fair, San Leandro, Calif., in August. . . . In order to stir up activity in the downtown sector, Gimbel's Philadelphia is now on a campaign to match discount house appliance prices. . . . Men's clothing prices this year will be higher than in 1956, according to a survey of 79 stores in the retail trade made by National Assn. of Retail Clothiers and Furnishers. . . . Lerner Stores reports sales of \$27,934,104 for the month of December, 1956, a gain of 4.5% over the same month a

year earlier. . . . Canadian garment manufacturers, reacting to the new Japanese export quotas set for Canada for 1957, described them as "outrageous and beyond all reason." . . . Kervette's, for its first fiscal quarter ended Dec. 29, 1956, reported sales of \$21,296,294. This was a new record for the company, and exceeded the comparable period for '55 by 41%.

The new Southdale Shopping Center near Minneapolis, believes in keeping customers comfortable the year round. The center is all indoors, with 70-odd stores arranged around a huge roofed court. The major problem is heating in cold Minneapolis. The solution adopted is to store heat during the warm months for use in winter. Heat generated next summer by customers, store personnel and electric lights will be picked up by

the air-conditioning system and stored underground for use the following winter.

Earnings of Food Fair Stores for the year ending April 27 should be about the same as in the previous fiscal year, Louis Stein, president, said. In fiscal 1956 the company netted \$8,603,034. . . . The Department of Agriculture reported that exports of United States farm products during the year ending June 30 would be 25% larger than in the previous year. . . . Sales and profits of General Foods for the nine months ended Dec. 31 were higher than in the comparable 1955 period.

Shoe production in the month of January dropped to around 50 million pairs, from 53 million in January 1956, the Tanners Council reported. The drop was

due partly to the later Easter this year. Japan agreed to a 235 million-square-yard limit on its cotton textile exports to the United States for each of the next five years. This is 35 million yards less than Japan's shipments in 1955. . . . Wholesale prices are heading for a new record. They are expected to break through the February 1951 peak sometime this month. . . . Sales of various chain stores for the month of December rose over the like period in 1955 with: Woolworth's registering a plus 4.2%; Kresge's plus 0.5%; and McCrory's plus 0.5%. . . . Also in the mail order category, Sears, Roebuck for the month of December came up with a gain of 4.9% while Montgomery Ward showed an increase of 3%. . . . Living costs rose to a further new high in December and may go still higher, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

—Compiled by Rosemarie Da Silva

5,600 at Macy's Re-elect '1-S' Leaders by Landslide

NEW YORK CITY—A remarkable turnout of more than 70% of the union's membership voted Jan. 24 and 25 in the biennial elections of Local 1-S, and overwhelmingly approved the leadership of Pres. Sam Kovenetsky,



BIG TURNOUT marked Local 1-S elections Jan. 24-25, which saw 5,655 Macy's department store workers cast ballots in overwhelming vote of confidence for incumbent leadership headed by Pres. Sam Kovenetsky. Scene above shows '1-S' members at main union office in Manhattan, one of five polling places.

First Vice-Pres. Phil Hoffstein, Second Vice-Pres. Bill Atkinson, and 14 other officers, trustees and welfare board members running with them on the Administration slate.

The total vote cast by the R. H. Macy Dept. Store employees was 5,655. The only contest was for the post of first vice-president, in which Hoffstein trounced his opponent, James Ziccardi, by a vote of 4,140 to 1,198.

The vote for the other officers, who ran unopposed, was as follows: Kovenetsky, 5,085; Atkinson, 5,005; Recording Sec. Deby Valencia, 4,678; and Financial Sec. Cell Curry, 4,733.

Also elected by large margins were Trustees Harry Webster, Mildred Kaplonski and Peter Gilbooley; Welfare Board members Jack Fox, Louise Bunkowski, Leo Livingston, Winifred McCauley, Riva Lowenstein, Andrew Felicia and Alice Donohue; and Sergeants-at-Arms Richard Tausz and Christian Ryan.

All but four candidates—Winifred McCauley, Riva Lowenstein, Tausz and Ryan—were up for re-election. Balloting took place at five separate locations: the union office for employees of Macy's Herald Square store, and other places near the Parkchester, Flatbush, Jamaica and White Plains stores.

The big turnout was widely acclaimed as a vote of confidence in the union leadership and an indication of membership support for the administration's program. Speaking on behalf of his fellow officers of Local 1-S, Kovenetsky said, "We are deeply grateful for the generous support of the membership. We are proud to have merited the members' confidence and will make every effort to continue to prove worthy of it."

'Super Meeting of the Year' —65ers at Garden Feb. 13

NEW YORK—The "super union meeting of the year" is on tap here for Feb. 13 in New York's largest indoor arena, the 20,000-capacity Madison Square Garden.

Final plans for the big event—a union-wide get-together of the RWDSU's District 65 membership—were being completed as this issue of

The Record went to press. Celebrating 1957 contract victories and Brotherhood Week, the meeting will be addressed by New York State Governor Averell Harriman, Sec.-Treas. William F. Schnitzler of the AFL-CIO, Pres. Max Greenberg and Exec. Sec. Jack Paley of the RWDSU, and Arthur Osman, RWDSU executive vice-president and the founder of District 65. '65' Pres. David Livingston will chair the meeting.

Leading the entertainment roster will be stage and TV star Sammy Davis, Jr. The famed Interracial Fellowship Chorus of 150 voices will add stirring song to the proceedings, and other performers will appear.

Taking place at a time when many important union contracts are up for re-opening or renewal, the meeting, '65' Pres. Livingston noted, will serve as a focal point in the union's collective bargaining campaign. The occasion will further be used to celebrate recent improvements in the union's welfare and pension plan.

A colorful highlight of the program will

be presentations of awards to District 65 for its outstanding record in the field of civil rights and in aiding the peoples of other countries. The presentations will be made by representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the State of Israel and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The last will be represented by the Mayor of San Juan, Felisa Rincon de Gautier.

Also participating in the meeting will be top public officials and leaders of organized labor in the New York metropolitan area as honored guests of District 65.

With "Meet You at The Garden" as their slogan, the 30,000 members of '65' are mobilizing all their efforts to wind up the collective bargaining campaign in time to celebrate at the Garden Feb. 13. There have been two other '65' Garden meetings. The first, in 1942, climaxed the union's "I in 7" drive, which succeeded in organizing 7,000 new workers in seven months. The second meeting, in 1951, celebrated the union's 18th anniversary with an impressive pageant.



PRESENTATION of women's and children's clothes at Camp Kilmer brought together, l. to r., CSC Rep. Robert Flaherty, Local 1102 Sec.-Treas. Harry Feirson, Red Cross Director Jack Henry, RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail, Brig. Gen. Sidney C. Wooten, '1125' Pres. Louis Feldstein and Sec.-Treas. Sam Ohrnstein.

RWDSUers Present Clothes To Refugees at Kilmer

CAMP KILMER, N. J.—The generous response of two New York RWDSU locals to a special appeal on behalf of newly-arrived Hungarian refugees was acclaimed here by Red Cross and Army representatives on Monday, Jan. 28. Leaders of Retail Dry Goods Employees Local 1102 and Women's Apparel Employees Local 1125, accompanied by RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail, turned over a large supply of women's and children's clothing collected through the cooperation of employers in their industries.

On hand were Pres. Louis Feldstein and Sec.-Treas. Sam Ohrnstein of '1125', and Sec.-Treas. Harry Feirson of '1102', whose president, N. Jerome Kaplan, was unable to attend. The unionists were greeted by Brig. Gen. Sidney Wooten, commanding general of Camp Kilmer, Red Cross Rep. Jack Henry and AFL-CIO Community Services Committee Rep. Bob Flaherty.

Thanks to the efforts of the RWDSUers, 23 large cartons of underwear, pajamas, hosiery and other articles—enough for more than 1,000 women and children—were turned over to the refugee receiving depot here. The representatives of the two locals told camp authorities that additional contributions would follow.

A brief tour of the refugee center by the unionists was a "moving yet heartening experience," Bail reported. He said that his firsthand observation of the plight of the refugees gave added proof of the need for the RWDSU's refugee relief campaign.

"While the Army, Red Cross and other relief agencies are doing a fine job," Bail said, "the primary need is to get these people out of the reception center and into civilian life as quickly as possible. To do that, the agencies caring for the refugees need as much help as they can get in raising money, finding jobs and providing housing for these people. If every RWDSU member could make a personal visit to Camp Kilmer he'd be able to see, as we have, what a fine program our union has undertaken in raising funds for refugee relief."



RECIPIENTS of RWDSUers' donations include Mrs. Anna Bak and her daughter Ibolya, who is being helped by Red Cross volunteers. With them are Sam Ohrnstein, Alex Bail and Gen. Wooten.

'65' Wins Election in Bonwit-Teller Sales Dept.

NEW YORK CITY—The first representation election held in the campaign by District 65 to organize Fifth Avenue department stores was won by the union by a 2½ to 1 margin in voting held in Bonwit Teller's shoe department on Jan. 23 under the supervision of the National Labor Relations Board.

Management's eleventh-hour flood of anti-union propaganda could not prevent this victory for the union in the first election on the Avenue. The final official count was 46 for the

union, 18 against. Six ballots were challenged; five employees did not vote. Bonwit's shoe department employs 75 persons in sales, stock and office.

A local of District 65 had been formally established for Bonwit's employees on Nov. 28, 1956, making it the first Fifth Avenue store where an employee group is thus chartered.

"We expect that our victory in this election in the shoe department will result in speeding

up organization in the rest of the store," said '65' Vice Pres. Milton Reverby, director of the Fifth Avenue drive. "It will also spur our campaign in other department stores on the Avenue."

A major drive to organize 10,000 employees of some 25 key stores on Fifth Avenue was launched last summer by District 65, which already represents the employees of such department stores as Gimbel's, Saks-34th Street, Namm-Loesers, Stern Brothers and Bloomingdale's.

Lightning Campaign Organizes Three Novelty Shops in '147'

NEW YORK CITY—There's a group of fast workers at Valcort, Inc., Terrace Specialties, and Andre Richard, Inc., three novelty companies under one management and one roof, who completed a campaign to organize the three shops in about three weeks and won their first union contract in one negotiating session this month.

Led by Local 147 Business Mgr. Theodor Bowman, with Business Agents Jack Holowchik and Cesar Massa, the 100 employees organized and voted 55 to 36 for '147' in a National Labor Relations Board election Dec. 19. Negotiations were started and finished on Jan. 17.

The three firms, which handle plastic novelties, gift boxes and other such items, are jointly owned. In season they employ up to 150 workers.

The new contract provides wage boosts of 7½ cents an hour now and an automatic 7½-cent increase next year in a 2-year agreement. Other provisions are 8 paid holidays, paid vacations of 3 days after 6 months, 1 week after 1 year, 1 week plus 3 days after 2 years, 2 weeks after 3 years, up to 3 weeks' vacation after 7 years' service.

Int'l Rep. Fred Lifavi and Trainee

Organizer Angelo Garcia aided in the campaign to organize the three shops.

Meanwhile, the full slate of Local 147 officers and executive board members was re-elected to office by acclamation this month. In addition to Bowman, Holowchik and Massa, the officers are Pres. Frank Foti, Sec.-Treas. Joseph Gravina, Vice-Presidents Sal Freschetti and Pedro Alcaez, Recording Rec. Evelyn Grubstein, Trustees Tom Giffone, Joe Bonsell and Marie Henning, and Sgt.-at-Arms Henry Davis.

Board members are James Dwight, Harry Yablonsky, Lena Thomas, Antone Perry, Sol Berman, Joe Flock and Larry Scholl.



KREISLER PACT WIND-UP finds Local 147 negotiating committee of Kreisler Industrial in Paterson, N. J. witnessing contract signing by, l. to r. at table, Shop Chairman Lou Ferrera, '147' Bus. Mgr. Ted Bowman, and Kreisler Personnel Dir. Jim Lloyd. Standing, l. to r., '147' Bus. Rep. Jack Holowchik, Florence Porta, James Hooten, Eugene Fernane, Dante DeStefano, Martin DeFrehn.

Key Issue of Job Classifications Won

Hail New Kreisler Industrial Pact in N. J.

PATERSON, N. J.—A new contract between Local 147 and the Kreisler Industrial plant here, for the first time provides job classifications with rate ranges and automatic wage progressions, Business Mgr. Theodor Bowman reported. The new job category set-up results in immediate wage boosts up to 20 cents an hour including

is Grade 7, where wages start at \$2.35 an hour and progress automatically to \$2.85.

Other gains in the contract are an extra paid holiday, a third week's vacation with pay after 15 years' service, 5 days' paid funeral leave in case of death in an employee's family, pay to make up the difference between jury duty and regular earnings, and improved overtime and leave-of-absence provisions.

Another important improvement was establishing the opportunity for workers to be promoted to a higher-paid category, thus giving them prospects of improving

their wage standards in addition to regular contract increases.

While classification of jobs had long been a goal of the Kreisler Industrial workers, Bowman observed that an important reason for achieving it now was the determination of a relatively new group of workers, many of them former auto production employees, who were concerned mostly with winning recognition of skills as the determining factor in plant rates.

Exec. V-P Bail at Meeting

RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail joined in discussions at membership meetings where the strategy for winning job ratings was thrashed out. With his help, Bowman said, what was a source of dissatisfaction among the workers became a rallying point.

"Through these discussions," he said, "the workers saw the value of putting their strength as Local 147 members to work in winning their demands, and the victory we have won is conclusive proof that they were right."

As a result of their demonstration of militancy and ability, members of the newer group are in the leadership of the plant, he pointed out.

In addition to Bowman and Holowchik, the negotiating committee included shop Chairman Lou Ferrera, James Hooten, Florence Porta, Martin DeFrehn, Eugene Fernane, Dante DeStefano and Sue Palazzo.

The Kreisler Industrial workers are planning a party for Saturday, Feb. 9, where they'll celebrate the contract victory they've won. The festivities are scheduled to start at 7 p.m. at the Terrace Room in Paterson, and will include dancing to the finest orchestras in the country—via a hi-fi juke box—a buffet supper and other appropriate refreshments.

Keystone Hotel Signed in '670'

NEW YORK CITY—The famous Mills Hotel, whose name was changed not long ago to the Keystone Hotel by a new management, has been organized by Local 670 of the RWDSU. A 3-month campaign led by Business Mgr. Tom Bagley and Organizer Joseph Caliva resulted in a contract with wage gains and other improvements, which were unanimously approved by the 85 employees.

The organizing drive started in the engine room, where engineers and maintenance men provide heat, hot water and other maintenance operations.

This group was the first to sign up, and later in the campaign two of them were among nine men fired in an attempt by the employer to stop the organizing drive. All nine were reinstated as a result of discussions held with the employer during the contract negotiations.

The new contract, which runs 3 years, provides wage increases of \$3 a week now, with further boosts to be discussed at wage reopeners in each of the following years. Also won were such new benefits as paid holidays, numbering 7; paid vacations of 1 and 2 weeks after 1 and 2 years' service, and time and a half for overtime.

The workers also established coverage for hospitalization and medical care, fully paid for by the employer.

Phone Answer Gal Drive Progresses

NEW YORK CITY—Continued progress was reported in the campaign of telephone answering service employees to organize their industry into the RWDSU. Local 780 Organization Dir. Jerry Fischer said 80% of the employees of about 100 different firms in this field have joined the union.



NEWLY ELECTED LEADERS of Local 444 in Quincy, Mass. took office Jan. 12 at installation ceremony followed by dancing and refreshments. New England Joint Board Pres. Joseph Honan administered oath of office. L. to r., Financial Sec. Harold Kreitman, Honan, Pres. Warren MacLean, Recording Sec. Bruce Millner, Vice-Pres. Dennis Burns, Chief Steward John Belcastro, Executive Board members Albert Nourse, Douglas MacCaskill, Frank Saccosch.

3,300 at Three Louis Marx Toy Plants Win Long-Sought Pension Plan

GIRARD, Pa.—A long-sought goal of Louis Marx Toy Co. employees—the security of a pension plan—has been won. Talks between the Tri-plant union committee, representing 3,300 organized workers of three plants,



NEW PENSION PLAN came out of meetings of these representatives of RWDSU, IAM and Louis Marx Company's three big toy plants. At table, l. to r., are insurance consultant Robert Tilove, management representatives S. E. Liden, Archie Marcus and John Katseman; RWDSU Rep. Charles Hess; IAM negotiators Theodore Bartone and Paul Spano. Standing are Robert Kubiak, Harry L. Carr, S. Boyd Gunnison, L. C. Feist, IAM Rep. Jack Bartram, Local 149 Pres. Paul Omeier, Local 850 Pres. Joseph Stasenko, Frank Mancuso, James Coneway, Paul Callahan and Scott Nichols. Emory Wolff of Local 850 was not in photo because he was taking the picture.

and management of the huge toy firm were concluded recently. The company had agreed to the principle of a pension plan in contract negotiations last summer. The Tri-plant Conference unites Marx toy workers of two RWDSU locals in Glendale, W. Va., and Girard, Pa., and a local of the International Association of Machin-

According to Pres. Joseph Stasenko of Girard Local 850, the goal of a pension plan has been a dream of Marx workers for about eight years, and each of the plants alone has tried in that time to win such a plan. It was not until they united in the Tri-plant Conference, however, that its realization became possible. Assisting the local leaders in the negotiations was RWDSU Int'l Rep. Charles Hess, who is himself a member of Glendale Local 149 and a former employee in the Louis Marx plant there.

A near-unanimous vote of the employees of all three plants some months ago affirmed the workers' willingness to substitute the pension plan for a wage increase during 1956. Of 3,000 balloting

Stasenko said 96% voted to go for the pensions. Plans are to press for substantial wage increases in a contract reopener due this year. A condition of the reopening is the right to strike if the parties fail to reach agreement.

Details of Pension Plan

The plan, named the Louis Marx Co. Pension Plan, is financed by company contributions of 7 cents an hour this year and 12 cents an hour thereafter for each employee. Retirement is not compulsory. Its major features are:

- Pension benefits of \$2 per month for each year's service up to 25 years, thus providing a pension of \$50 a month to a worker with 25 years' service, in addition to federal Social Security.
- A minimum pension of \$20 a month

after 1 year's coverage by the plan for those now on the payroll.

- A disabled member may retire at the age of 55 and, providing he has 10 years' service, can draw benefits for the rest of his life on a proportionately reduced basis.

- Women may retire at the age of 62 after 10 years' coverage by the plan, with proportionately less benefits.

- Pensions are secured for members who have at least 4 years' coverage. A member who leaves for a job in another industry or for any other reason leaves his job at the plant, is entitled to a pension when he reaches the age of 65 if he has been covered by the Plan at least 4 years. He also has the option of taking cash instead of a pension.

W. Va. Sunshine Biscuit Men Win 9-12 Cents

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—A contract reopener with Sunshine Biscuit's warehouse and distribution center here provides wage boosts of 9 cents an hour for warehousemen and 12 cents for deliverymen for one year, Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson reported.

The increases, effective Jan. 1, 1957, mean a weekly take home boost of \$4.80 for the deliverymen and \$4.32 for the warehousemen for a 40-hour week. The negotiating committee consisted of Unit Chairman Leonard Sisson and James Wilson, assisted by Johnson.



MARGARET SHORE, president of Local 1017, Muncie, Ind., was re-elected to office by the members of that local for her second term.

Employers Learn It's Better to Negotiate

2 Lockouts Defeated in Vancouver

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Locking out their employees proved to two employers here that negotiating with the RWDSU is a much more practical and less expensive way of straightening out labor-management problems. In both cases the workers, members of Locals 580 and 535, won by sticking together, and the lockouts backfired on the employers.

In one of the shops, Trader's Service, the newly organized members of Local 580 all walked out when the employer fired several workers in an attempt to break the organization. Before the walk-out the union tried at several meetings with the employer to settle the dispute amicably across the table and to convince him to sit down to contract negotiations.

The negotiations failed due to the employer's stubbornness, and two weeks of picketing ensued, which saw the company's operations come to a complete standstill. At the end of two weeks the employer agreed to reinstate the fired workers and to negotiate a first RWDSU contract.

At the MacKenzie, White & Dunamuir warehouse the 20-man machine shop crew was fired at about 10:30 a.m. after submitting a grievance to the employer on inadequate heating in the shop. A meeting of several hours between union representatives and management was getting nowhere until the union, backed up by the other 70 workers in the plant, advised the employer that all 70 would walk off their jobs unless the machine operators were reinstated by 1 p.m. of

the same day.

Heeding this advice, the employer then agreed that the machine men could return to work immediately, without wait-

ing until 1 o'clock, and that they would lose no pay. P.S.—It was also reported that the men's grievance on proper heat in the shop was satisfactorily settled.

Heaps, Barlow to Address '448' Meeting in London, Ont.

LONDON, Ont.—More than 200 members of Local 448 here and in Sarnia are expected to attend a membership meeting Sunday, Feb. 10, which will be highlighted by election of officers and addresses by RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps and Eastern Canada Dir. George Barlow, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Walter Kensit.

Plans call for parts of the meeting to be broadcast over television and radio. Among the subjects to be dealt with at the meeting are the past year's operations of the local and the negotiations now under way with 14 hotels in London.

Another guest expected at the meeting is the president of the local Kiwanis Club, who will seek the local's aid in the Club's campaign to help crippled children.

The Midwest

New Offer at Western News

CHICAGO, Ill.—Employees of the Western News Co. were meeting to act on an improved settlement offer last week, as The Record went to press, Chicago Joint Board Pres. Henry Anderson reported. Negotiations over the past few weeks had been held against the background of strike preparations, with the 125 workers ready to walk out unless the employer moved from an inadequate offer of 5 cents an hour in wage increases for each of two years.

The new offer is for a 7½-cent hourly wage boost retroactive to Dec. 8, with 5 cents more next Dec. 8 in a 2-year contract. Further discussions with the employer will be held to consider additional increases for some employees which would bring their total boost to \$5 a week for this year, Anderson said.

The offer also includes a number of gains previously accepted by the workers. Among these are fully employer-paid hospitalization and medical care coverage, paid sick leave of 3 days after 1 year's service and 6 days after 2 years, 3-week paid vacations after 10 years on the job, 3 days' paid funeral leave in case of death in an employee's family, and 2-hours off with pay on election day.

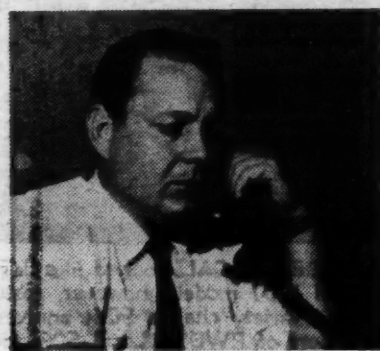
The workers are employed at three branches of the company in this city. The firm is a subsidiary of the nationwide American News Co., distributors of newspapers, magazines and books.

Barq Soda Pop Firm Organized in Portsmouth

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Another soda pop bottling company was organized into the RWDSU here when the workers at the Barq Bottling Co. voted overwhelmingly for the union in a National Labor Relations Board election late last year. The workers join the Pepsi-Cola bottling and distributing plant here in membership in the RWDSU.

The Barq Company is a chain, with its head office in Cincinnati. The organizing drive was led by Int'l Rep. Edgar L. Johnson, who said the workers would most likely pattern their contract demands on the wages and conditions of the Pepsi-Cola workers.

Canada



Sec.-Treas. ALVIN E. HEAPS

Training Program Seeks President For Va. Local

SUFFOLK, Va.—Five nominees for president of Local 26, union of some 2,000 peanut workers in this "peanut capital of the world," are training for the post as part of an unusual plan to prepare for a special presidential election next November, it was reported by Sec.-Treas. Robbie Mae Riddick.

The need for a new president arose with the untimely loss of Pres. Leroy Harris, who died of a heart attack last Sept. 5 at the age of 53. The executive board tackled the question of how best to replace the late local leader, a question with particular importance since the union is entering a period during which almost every plant in the local has a contract expiration.

After close consultation with RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman they came up with a decision, confirmed unanimously by the membership, to elect five trainees, who would come out of the plants for three months each. During this time each trainee will have the opportunity to learn at first hand the operations of the local, and to show leadership ability. Next November a special election for president will be held.

Nominations by secret ballot were held on Dec. 18, in which five trainees were named from a field of nine candidates. They are Lock J. Parker, who is presently serving his traineeship; Lee R. Ray, John Ward Jr., Alfred Bailey, Local 26 vice-president now serving as acting president, and Agnes Cooper.

The trainees serving now and during the next several months will have ample opportunity to demonstrate their abilities, with important work to be done in the various plants whose contracts are coming up for negotiations in the coming period.

About 1,500 workers are covered by these contracts at Planter's Nut & Chocolate, Parker Peanut, Lummis Peanut, Suffolk Peanut and Pretlow Peanut Co. The contracts expire between Feb. 15 and April 30.



ONE BIG UNION of RWDSU members in Nashville, Tenn. is accomplishment symbolized by handshake between Local 761A Vice-Pres. James Gunn, l., and Local 150 Pres. James Pate. After a year of talks, the two locals merged early this month. At left is '761' Sec. Edith Jenkins, at right, '761' Committee Chairman Leonard Duke and '150' Sec. Walter Elliott. Local 761A Pres. Charles Ervin is absent because of illness.

Charges Phony, 3 Reinstated At Bremner in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A number of serious charges by management against four members of Local 441 at the Bremner Biscuit Co. turned out to be false when rank and file committee members and Int'l Rep. Bill Langston closely questioned the plant management in a 5-hour grievance session earlier this month. As a result the employees, who had been fired, were reinstated without loss of pay after being out for 3 days.

Asking for chapter and verse on the charges, Langston and the committee found that some of the dates on which the alleged offenses were supposed to have taken place were Sundays. Other dates cited by a foreman and the plant superintendent were days during the annual 2-week Christmas lay-off, when none of the accused workers was present.

The members who were fired are all women, among them a member of the

plant committee, Estelle Cagle. The union immediately charged management with discrimination against an active union member. The others were Elaine West, Jennie Bell and Juanita Allred. All work in the sweet packing department.

The grievance was first taken up by Shop Chairman Bob Hardin, who spoke to the plant superintendent, but to no avail. The case immediately went to the plant committee. Full support for these workers was expressed by the rest of the plant when a number of rank and filers contacted the union office, telling local officers that the charges were phony.

Langston pointed out that while relations between the Bremner Company and the union had been generally good, both the foreman and the plant superintendent are new employees at the plant, and it is likely that neither has had experience in dealing with a thoroughly organized group of union members.

Plant committee members at the session included Bob Hardin, Victor Parker, Ray Spruill, Claude Green and Estelle Cagle.

The South

Buckeye Vote In Memphis Beats Raiders

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The attempt of a so-called independent union to break the RWDSU in the Buckeye Cellulose Corp. plant here was defeated recently, when the Buckeye workers voted for RWDSU in a National Labor Relations Board election, Regional Dir. Harry Bush reported.

The vote climaxed a campaign of almost 6 months' duration, during which the "independent" group sought to capture the plant membership by making pie-in-the-sky promises of huge wage increases, and by efforts to inflame racial tensions. Bush said the allegedly independent group was actually a front for another union using the "independent" device as a dodge around the AFL-CIO no-raiding agreement.

Set Up as Local 910

Last July a group of the plant leaders requested and received from the International Union a charter setting up a new local—Local 910 of the RWDSU—to more effectively carry on their campaign against the divisive group. Temporary officers elected were Pres. Howard L. Zumbro, Vice-Pres. George Isabel, Sec.-Treas. Henry Boykin, Recording Sec. Ben Cummings and Trustees Cecil Patterson and J. T. James.

The campaign began in earnest then, and received the aid of AFL-CIO Regional Dir. Paul Christopher, who assigned staff organizer W. E. Copeland to work with Local 910. Copeland was later joined by AFL-CIO organizer Henry White.

At the election on Dec. 20 more than 400 of the 450 workers turned out and voted to stick with the RWDSU by 200 to 198, with a number of challenged ballots the RWDSUers are confident are votes for Local 910. It is expected that there will be delay in certification while the challenges await processing by the NLRB.

Meanwhile, the contract between Local 19 and the company expired last September, and negotiations for a renewal must await certification by the NLRB.

Bush said, "The election victory is just the beginning of a lot of hard work for the leaders and members of Local 910. Stewards have to be elected in all departments and a functioning local union has to be firmly established before the workers have the strength to win a good contract from the company." He said that with the election victory behind them, the leaders of '910' are determined and confident the local can do the job.

Kraft Foods Election Jan. 31

ATLANTA, Ga.—Newly organized employees of the Kraft Foods plant in this city were voting for the union of their choice in a National Labor Relations Board election on Jan. 31, as The Record went to press. Int'l Rep. William Connell led the organizing campaign, with substantial help from AFL-CIO organizers Jim Touchstone and Waldo Rasnake. Connell said a healthy majority of the 378 workers have signed up in RWDSU, mainly as a result of the work of a large and powerful rank and file committee inside the plant.

Members of the committee are Billie Ray Puckett, Fred Dinsmore, Paul McCulley, Eddie Sellers, George Shamlee, Herschel Johnson, H. B. Groover, William Smith, Louis Timms, Willie Prescott, Robert Tribble, Willa Nell Grant, Emma Harrington, Mildred Nobles, and Hazel Sexton.

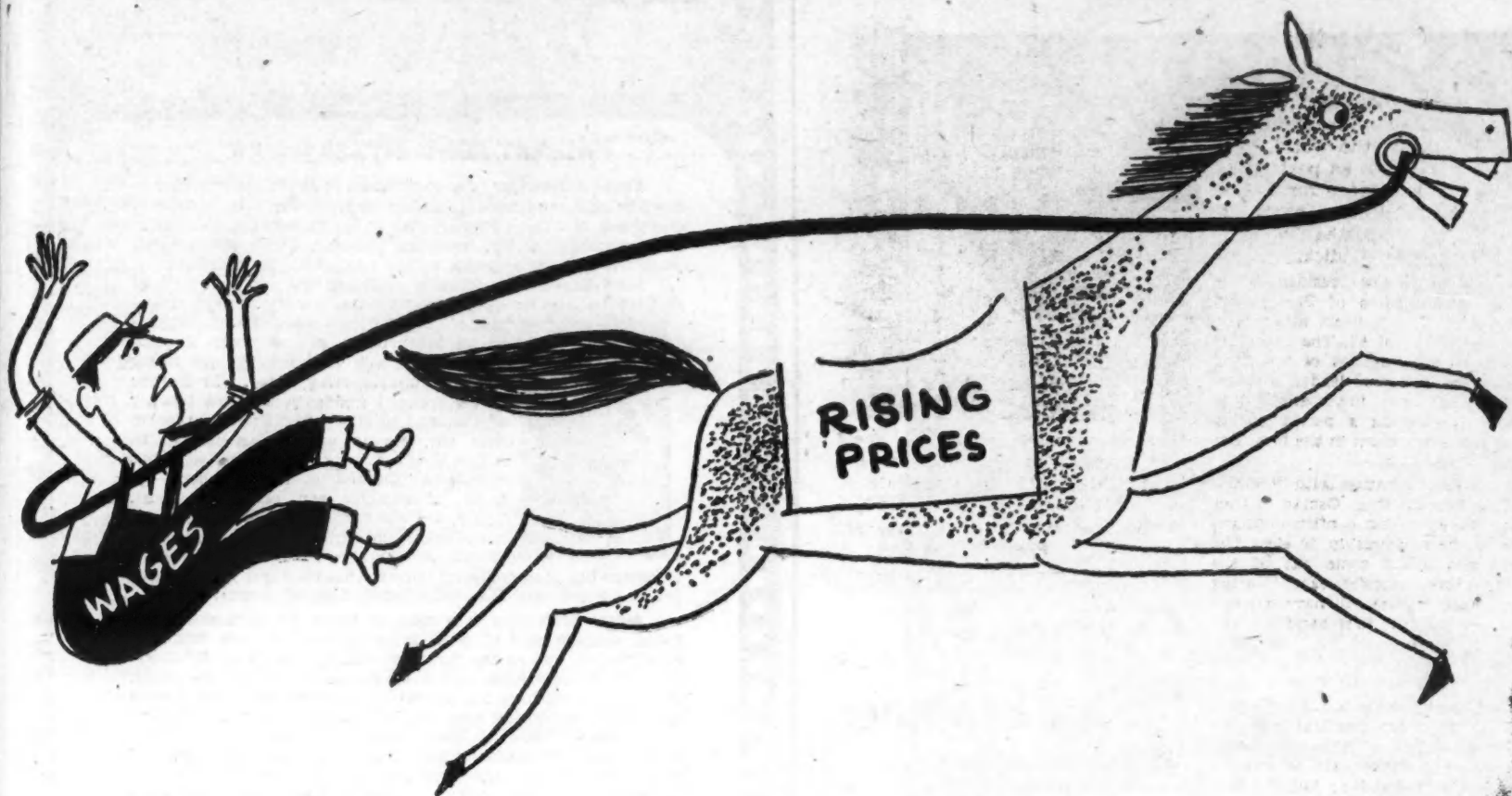
Still more rank and filers carried out specific organizing jobs during the campaign.



W.T. GRANT GALS looked like this 50 years ago. The RWDSU gals above are all 1957 models, however, costumed in early-century flounces as part of the variety chain's 50th anniversary celebration in Gadsden, Ala. All members of RWDSU Local 506, today's Grant employees in Gadsden live modern—with a union.



LERNER LADIES above are newly elected stewards at ladies' apparel firm's Atlanta, Ga. warehouse and office. L. to r., Jewel Phillips, Martha Weaver, Kathleen Bearden. Shop just recently won first union contract, and Int'l Rep. Bill Connell observed that new fruits of organization bloom daily in terms of promotions from ranks and amicable settlement of grievances.



Exploding the Myth That Labor's Gains Cause Inflation

By BERNARD STEPHENS

Ask a cross-section of the American public what they believe to be the main cause of inflation and chances are that a majority will place the blame on wage increases—and labor unions. Perhaps no better example can be given of the effectiveness of big business propaganda, and the way that our big city newspapers and magazines are tied hand and foot to big business.

The fact is that the answer most Americans would give to this question is wrong. Higher wages are not responsible for higher prices.

Yet no less a person than Pres. Eisenhower has joined this chorus in an attack on wage increases. In his State of the Union message the President asked both industry and labor to keep prices down. But he was specific only on labor, declaring: "Except where necessary to correct obvious injustices, wage increases that outrun productivity . . . are an inflationary hardship, not only on the active workman, but on the purchasing power of the retirement income and saving . . ."

Is the President correct about higher wages and their relationship to inflation? There is a wealth of information, much of it from government sources, to show that most price rises which are altogether based on higher labor costs are phony; that industry generally not only can afford to absorb wage increases, but in most cases could actually reduce prices without seriously affecting its profit picture.

An example which strikes home because of its importance to the economy is the steel strike and settlement of last summer, and the subsequent steel price rise of \$8.50 a ton. The steel industry, of course, ascribed its price rise to the wage settlement with its 600,000 workers. The steel price hike led to other price rises, and is charged with touching off the new inflationary spiral in which we are now embroiled. The argument of big business, therefore, goes like this:

"Prices going up? Blame organized labor—they did it! If the steel union didn't start all the trouble, and if the other unions didn't follow suit, we wouldn't have higher prices!"

How Steel Companies Profited

And yet the answer to this cold-blooded deception is simple enough for a grade school student to grasp.

The cost to the steel companies of the first year's increase under the settlement was 20 cents an hour per worker; that's \$8 for a 40 hour week. Multiply \$8 by 600,000 steelworkers and you get a total cost of \$4,800,000. The industry, therefore, pays out \$4,800,000 a week more in wages.

The steel price increase was \$8.50 a ton. On an estimated production of 2,000,000 tons a week that comes to \$17,000,000 more a week that the companies are taking in. The industry's price boost thus brings in more than 3½ times the cost of the wage hike—actually even more, if we allow for increases in productivity of the workers, which have been a continuous factor in the steel industry.

Another piece of information to be thrown into this steel melting pot is the profit picture of steel management. U.S. Steel reported a net profit of \$208,550,441 for the first six months of 1956—an all-time high. Bethlehem Steel also did nicely, with a new profit high of \$95,262,014 for the same period.

President Eisenhower, and business spokesmen, contend that they are concerned primarily with keeping down wage increases "that outrun productivity." In other words, where the productivity of workers increases, they would agree that wage boosts are not inflationary.

But this begs the question. Increased productivity has far outrun increases in real wages. When labor seeks wage increases, it is fighting to reap its rightful share of the technical advances which bring greater productivity.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics, a government agency, has issued figures for the period 1947 through 1955 on both increases in productivity of American workers, and increases in their real wages (adjusted for changes in living costs). They show the following:

- Between 1947 and 1955, the productivity of American workers rose 35%; that is, in 1955 American workers produced 35% more goods and services in a given hour than they did in 1947.

- The buying power of the average straight-time hourly earnings of American workers rose 26.7% between 1947 and 1955.

In other words, productivity has outrun increased wages; there has been plenty of room for wage boosts by industry to give labor its just due—and to reduce prices at the same time. Instead of price reductions for manufactured goods, however, we got price increases.

Gasoline, Oil Prices Hiked

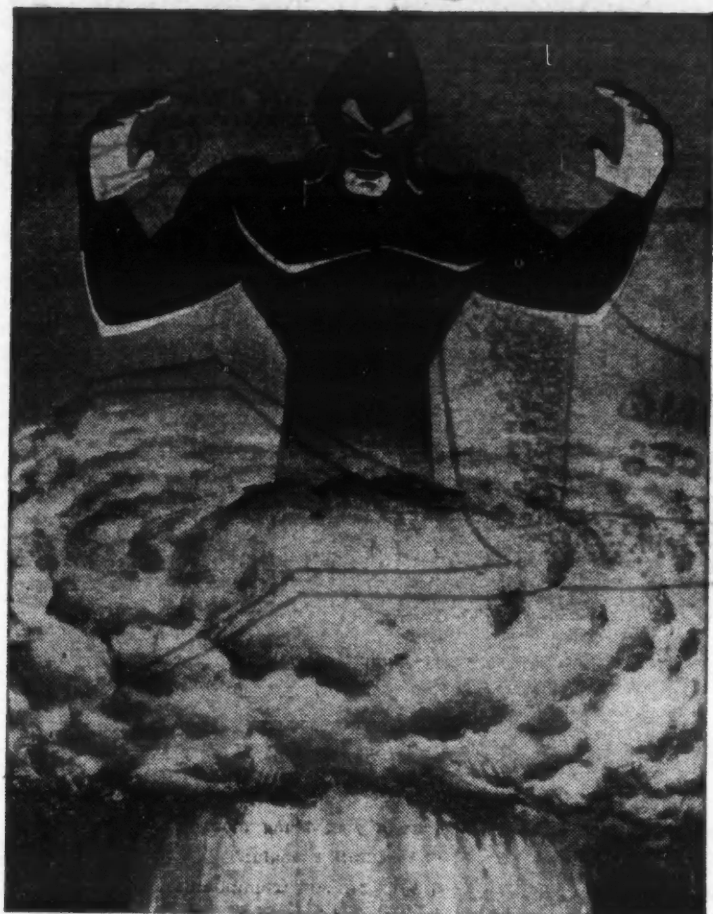
A case in point is the price increase in gasoline and fuel oil which has taken effect throughout most of the United States since January 1. Here too the oil industry cited increased labor costs as an excuse for the price increase, but the facts lead to a different conclusion.

A study by the Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers Union reveals that the total labor cost for refining a barrel of crude oil into gasoline was 28.3 cents in 1949. By 1954, through increased productivity by each worker, the labor cost per barrel dropped nearly three cents—to 25.4 cents per gallon. The total labor cost for refining a gallon of gasoline is two-thirds of one cent!

Meanwhile, profits from refining oil have fluctuated in this same period from a low of 48.3 cents a barrel to a high of 67.3 cents a barrel. In other words, every time a motorist buys a gallon of gasoline at a service station he is paying the oil refining companies approximately twice as much money in profits as oil refining workers are getting in wages.

Here in dramatic form is the answer to the charge that labor's drive for wage increases raises prices. American labor, the greatest productive force the world has ever known, constantly produces more and more—and has to battle industry to realize its share of the country's greater wealth. Business, on the other hand, enjoying enormously increased profits, continues to raise prices and at the same time hypocritically points a finger at labor as the culprit.

The only antidote to the deception practiced by big business—and the assist it receives from the press—is to spread the truth. For the great army of organized working people, 16,000,000 strong, this is a No. 1 responsibility.



Disney Introduces Us to 'Our Friend, the Atom'

By MAX STEINBOCK

Walt Disney's magic touch was displayed again Jan. 23, when his production "Our Friend the Atom" was presented on Disney-land over the ABC television network. The tremendous talent of the Disney studio, too often wasted on less worthy material, was put to work this time on a truly enormous subject: the development of atomic energy and its potential for peaceful use.

Two brilliant devices made the story of the atom understandable and entertaining to young and old alike. The first was the use of analogy, through a cartoon version of an old legend about a poor man who finds a magic lamp. Rubbing the lamp produces a genie, like the one depicted above, but the genie threatens to destroy its finder until he brings it under control by bottling it up once more in the magic lamp. In the same way, the narrator points out, man must control the power of the atom and confine it to peaceful uses, lest it destroy him.

The second device was used to demonstrate the nuclear chain reaction which produces atomic energy. For this, Disney used a roomful of mousetraps loaded with two ping-pong balls each. A single ball dropped into their midst set off a chain reaction of snapping mousetraps and bouncing balls. Nothing could have made the scientific point more clearly.

The rest of the program was devoted to the peacetime uses of atomic energy, projected into a bright future when, presumably, its military use has been outlawed forever. In that brave, new world, the clean, silent and plentiful power of the atom replaces coal and oil. It provides heat and light, power for ships, planes and cars. It makes it possible to raise better and richer crops, and healthier livestock. Beneficial atomic rays help to diagnose and cure many diseases of mankind, and may someday even conquer cancer.

Perhaps it's all too good to be true. Perhaps that eternal optimist, Walt Disney, has painted his silver lining on an all-too-black cloud that may end all our worries in an entirely different way than he envisions. But nevertheless we all owe him our thanks for showing us what a wonderful world we can hand on to our children—if only we are all wise enough.

MOVIES

in review

ALBERT SCHWEITZER—★★★

Albert Schweitzer is a great man. It is a rare privilege to see him alive and working in his "home town," the village of Gunsbach in Alsace, France, and at his French Congo mission in Lambarene, Africa, near the Equator. Schweitzer himself plays the main role in this unique film about his own life.

Schweitzer's dedication to realizing the full potential of his abilities, and his quest for understanding the deepest meanings of life produce a man who has achieved an inner unity and harmony through his thoughts and his work. At age thirty he gives up flowering careers in Europe as an organist and as a brilliant teacher of theology to study medicine in order to help the sick in an African jungle. In Africa he not only tends the sick but creates a "Garden of Eden" where the crime of stealing can no longer exist. There, too, he discovers a foundation for his religion and philosophy in the idea of Albert Schweitzer "reverence for life." He wins the Nobel Prize for his profoundly influential thoughts and his works of peace. (The money is devoted to his hospital work).



Albert Schweitzer is a man of peace, of intellectual and moral courage, and of great integrity. He has been described as a "Saint" and as the "greatest man of the Twentieth Century." This film gives you a breath and touch of the man. Burgess Meredith is the narrator and Fredric March speaks for Schweitzer during most of the film. His immediate family, his co-workers, and his animal pets have parts in the script. Dramatically, this picture has inherent weaknesses which flow from the fact that the producer could not make Schweitzer younger in order to portray his youth. There are other weaknesses, but the effort is very worthwhile nevertheless, and should prove thoroughly stimulating.

It took five years to do this autobiographical narrative in color. —HARRY RHEIN

THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET—★★★

The Barretts of Wimpole Street now comes to the screen with the full Hollywood treatment, in CinemaScope and Technicolor. As with most biographies, the screenwriters tend to exaggerate and minimize the real for the sake of the dramatic in "The Barretts." However, the movie does not suffer by the screenplay. It has the warm elegance of its time, the early 19th century, and is a fine story for the ladies. Filled with romance and pathos, it also manages to have a genuine villain who, at the end, like all villains, is conquered.

As the villain and father of the nine Barretts, John Gielgud is superb. He dominates his family with the iron fist of a tyrant, clearly displaying his sick mind and incestuous attraction to Elizabeth. All his children with the exception of Elizabeth, who spends her life in a sick bed writing poetry, lack the will to stand up to him. Elizabeth's first real happiness comes when Mr. Browning, a great poet of that era, comes to pay her a visit. Played by Bill Travers with exuberance and vitality, Browning rushes into Miss Barrett's life with enough apparent strength for the two of them and proceeds to carry her off against her father's wishes.

Jennifer Jones, a real beauty in her own right, somehow is too strong for the part. The roses in her cheeks deny her statement, "I'm a dying woman." However, the force displayed by the elder Barrett overshadows all flaws this picture may have. The Barretts of Wimpole Street is a thing of much beauty and strong and strange emotions; but without the wonderful portrayal of John Gielgud, the picture would be nothing more than boy meets girl.

Jennifer Jones

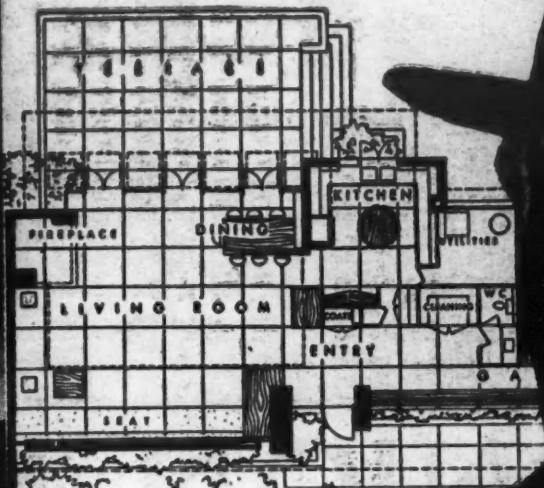
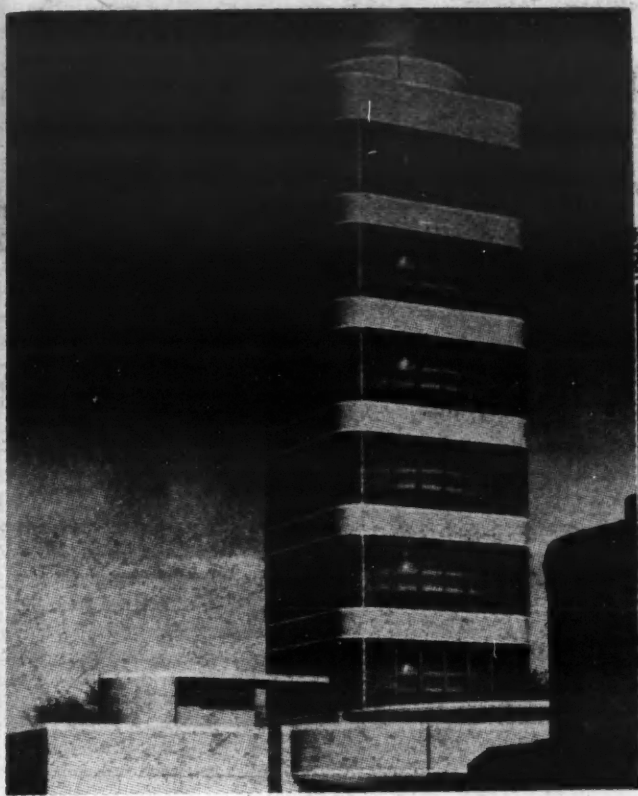


— ROSEMARIE DA SILVA

RECORD MOVIE RATING

★★★★	★★★	★★
La Strada	The Barretts of Wimpole Street	Nightfall
The Rainmaker	Albert Schweitzer	Blonde Sinner
Anastasia	Top Secret Affair	Four Girls in Town
Teahouse of the August Moon	Baby Doll	Slander
Magnificent Seven	Oedipus Rex	The Great Man
Marcelino	We Are All Murderers	King & Four Queens
Around The World in 80 Days	The Rack	Love Me Tender
	The Ten Commandments	★
		Zarak
		Istanbul

rwdsu RECORD



World's Greatest Architect Expresses His Views On How to Be Happy at Work:

FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT

By LEROY CORE

SPRING GREEN, Wis.—At 87, Frank Lloyd Wright, the world's foremost architect, is as ready as ever to express his views. To him, architecture is not merely a profession in which he has earned great honor and a lasting place in history; he looks upon architecture as a way of life for everybody.

For workers, for instance, he has conceived of this four-point "Bill of Rights for the Wage Earner", two of which are directly concerned with architecture:

1. The right to work safely for a fair wage.
2. The right to live close to his job.
3. The right to beauty at work and beauty in his home surroundings.
4. The right to produce a product in which he can take pride.

I interviewed Wright at famed Taliesin East just before he departed with his family and students for Taliesin West in Arizona, where they spend the winter. He told me we have failed miserably in the last three of these four goals for wholesome living.

"We have created ugly cities and villages, ugly industrial centers because of the pig-piling instincts we inherited from our savage ancestors. The caveman huddled together in a damp hole in the cliff, and the primitive tribesmen huddled together behind stone walls, partly to keep warm, partly for protection against predatory beasts and predatory human enemies. So we keep right on pig-piling long after logical reasons for pig-piling have ceased to exist. We even pass pig-piling zoning laws which force the worker to live so far from his work that he is in transit more hours than he is at home."

"But weren't zoning laws passed in the name of beauty?" I protested. "Wasn't the principle of zoning to separate the clean, attractive dwellings from the city factories?"

He was pacing back and forth across his living room, waving his long arm as he talked.

Zoning Creates Slums

"What a ridiculous idea. The zoning morons said to industry: 'Go ahead. Be as dirty as you want to. We've got you separated from the place where we live.' So the factories spread their smoky filth all over the horizon, and their stench even farther. Respectable home owners threw up their hands and said: 'What's the use? We have no choice. We'll be as dirty as they are.' The condition grew worse and worse until we passed anti-smoke ordinances, anti-stench ordinances and anti-noise ordinances. None of them would have been necessary if we had judiciously mixed town and country, factories, homes and farms in the first place."

I was getting a little dizzy. "Do I understand that you recommend mixing business, industrial and residential areas at random all over the landscape?"

"Not at random. Mix them so they will serve beauty and utility best. Why do you think so many workers hate their jobs? Because we have created an

artificial barrier between the job and the rest of his life. He is forced to lead two lives. Why do you think there is so much misunderstanding between country people and city people? Because they have been separated by man-made barriers. We've got to marry industry to the home, the city to the country and country to business. When we do that, our lives will begin to make sense."

"But that would change the whole complexion of America."

"It would save America from a national nervous breakdown and from chaotic extinction," he retorted. "How long do you think America will stand up under our insane system of spending more time getting to and from work than we spend with our families?"

"But who would live next door to a factory?"

He pointed a slender finger at the photographic reproduction of a distinguished Wright achievement—the Johnson Wax Co. building at Racine, Wisconsin.

"Would you object to looking at the Johnson Wax

building out of your living room windows?"

I had to admit I wouldn't.

"You see," he said triumphantly, "if your conception of a factory is a place so distasteful you hate the sight of it, no wonder the men and women who work in these factories hate their jobs. How would you like to spend three hours a day getting to a place you hate, eight hours a day working in hated surroundings and three hours a day getting away from a place you hate? No matter how many fringe benefits and wage raises the union gets for these workers, they won't be happy."

"Then you don't think much of labor unions?"

"I think a great deal of labor unions. But unions make the same mistake that social workers and even the preachers make about the human race. They assume that if a man's life and limbs are protected by safety devices, if the factory air is fit to breathe, if his working hours and his pay are satisfactory, he will be happy. He won't be happy in an ugly, inaccessible factory if he is paid \$10 an hour and the air is scented with lilacs, especially if he is working on a typically American mass production gadget put together with spit and a prayer just good enough to last until the eleventh payment, with luck."

"Are you against American mass production?"

Pride in Craftsmanship

"No. But if I were the union leaders and management chiefs I would import 3,000 or perhaps 30,000 old world workers . . . craftsmen who know how to build things to last . . . the kind of products a workman can take pride in. American mass production is wonderful until the time study department gets each operation down to such impossible proportions that mass production becomes mess production."

"If you believe in mass production, why have you refused to design a low-cost, mass production home for the average family?"

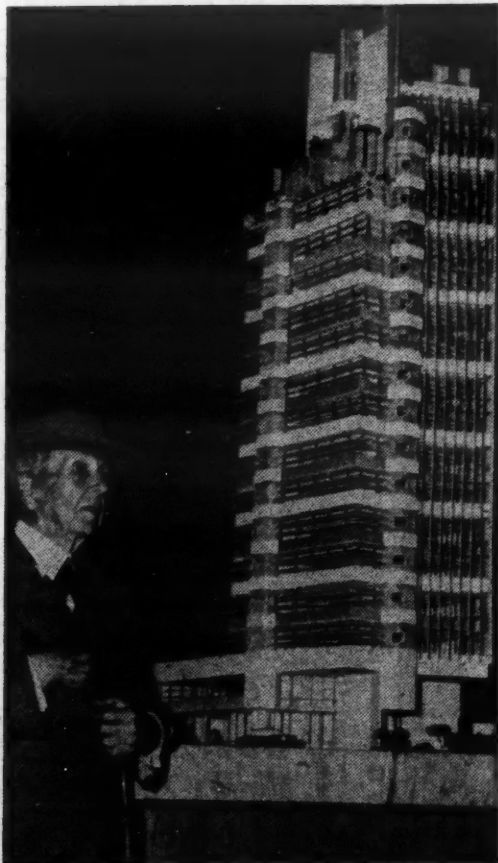
He made a violently wry face.

"Heaven forbid! Beauty repeated ad nauseam isn't beauty any more. One Wisconsin sunset is beautiful, but a hundred Wisconsin sunsets in a row would be unbelievably horrible. I can't think of anything worse than a mile-long street of Taj Mahals, all set back exactly 25 feet on 40-foot lots."

"I shudder to think of these new city residential developments with every house of the same shape, size and design. Why, after the sun goes down and exterior colors are no longer visible, it's a wonder that most of the husbands don't wander into the wrong house. Not that it would make much difference. Considering the silly social pressures exerted on all of us, the youngsters in each home get into about the same sort of trouble, and the wives nag the same tune."

He stood at the window and looked out over the broad, rolling acres of the Taliesin valley.

"No one can give us freedom. The constitution can give us only the opportunity for freedom—and the opportunity to destroy it. The greatest lesson we have yet to learn in America is that men's souls may starve as well as their stomachs. And the starving of the stomach is perhaps the quicker and the more merciful way to die."



Frank Lloyd Wright poses with model of Price Tower, Bartlesville, Okla., which combines offices and apartments in one beautiful building. At top of page is photo of Johnson Wax building in Racine, Wis., another Wright design whose beauty and utility have been widely praised.

M

I

A

M

I

UNION HOTELS

Two-Year Organizing Struggle Ends in Victory

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—The plush hotels that line the golden shores of this incredible seaside resort have begun to pin union buttons on themselves. The Hotel & Restaurant Workers and the Miami Beach Hotel Assn. signed a master contract ending the longest hotel strike in history, and assuring ten years of peace in this community's biggest industry.

The agreement with the Hotel Association must now be accepted by each hotel individually, with specific wages and other conditions negotiated, but this process is now well under way and it appears as though the bulk of the hotels will fall into line. The three newest and biggest hotels, the Americana, the Fontainebleau and the Eden Roc, have signed.

It was a rough, tough struggle that began on April 25, 1955. First hotels organized and struck were the Saxony and the Monte Carlo. The Saxony has yet to sign with the union, but an indication of the progress made in breaking down the violent anti-unionism of the hotel owners is the fact that the Monte Carlo has signed with the union—and the AFL-CIO Executive Council is meeting there as this article is written.

The union was up against the vicious Florida "right-to-work" law which hampered organization, plus the complete absence of any law which would compel the employers to bargain once it was established that the workers wanted the union. The National Labor Relations Board refused to accept jurisdiction, and so the legal aspects of the campaign were left to the tender mercies of the

state. There was violence against pickets and a deluge of injunctions which at one time had the union involved in 45 separate lawsuits. The injunctions stopped the picketing, but they did not break the spirit of the workers. Sparkplug of the drive was veteran leader Dave Herman of N. Y. Hotel Employees Local 6.

The campaign then took another turn. The union called for a boycott of the struck hotels by visitors as well as by union waiters, busboys, etc. The hotels were hurt. Another important weapon was the refusal of certain television artists to bring their shows to struck hotels, robbing the hotels and the entire publicity-conscious Miami Beach area of tremendously valuable publicity. The "Today" show and Dave Garroway were notable union-booster in this connection.

Now all is peace and goodwill in Miami Beach. More and more hotels are signing with the union. Of interest also is the fact that decided dents have appeared in the attitude of Miami Beach hotels toward Negroes as guests. Negro delegates to the AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting and to various other union meetings are utilizing hotel facilities along with their fellow white delegates, and in fact the AFL-CIO is planning its biennial convention for Miami Beach next fall, when many Negro delegates will be in attendance.

For the thousands of hotel workers whose jobs and very lives were dominated by the hotel barons of Miami Beach, a new day is dawning. And for all of American labor, another citadel of anti-unionism has been cracked.

PRETTY PICKETS of Hotel Workers Union pose in front of struck Sea Isle Hotel in Miami Beach. The Sea Isle has since joined other plush resorts in settling the lengthy strikes. In photos above are view of fabulous new Americana Hotel, which has also signed with union, and aerial view of the many hotels along Miami Beach.



The New Models Are Bigger, More Powerful, Smoother Riding — And More Expensive Too

By **SIDNEY MARGOLIUS**
Consumer Expert for *The Record*

The 1957 cars are bigger, more stable, smoother-riding, more comfortable, more powerful—and noticeably costlier to buy and operate. The list prices of the lowest-cost four-door sixes run \$80 to \$180 more than last year's, and \$250 to \$290 more than the '55's. This is inflation with a vengeance. This year's boosts appear to be particularly heavy on the sixes, as though the manufacturers are determined to wipe out this last possible place to keep down the cost of a car. Thus for moderate income families, the latest increase is bigger than the "average price boost of 2.9 percent," etc., publicized by the manufacturers.

The increase has been softened by the fact that some formerly optional items are now standard equipment. But to grasp the true ex-

pressure, they also provide a softer ride. But motorists should know that they also reduce braking power. They are heavier, and the heavier the wheels, the harder to stop the car. Studebaker and Rambler still have 15-inch tires.

Plymouth and Ford are most drastically changed. They cut the usual three-year cycle for a major changeover to two years to bring out their revamped 1957 models. Chevrolet, however, has stayed with the three-year cycle, apparently feeling it could since the '55 and '56 Chevrolets well outsold their competitors.

Ford now offers the highest-horsepower, highest-compression six, and Plymouth the highest-horsepower standard eight. But this doesn't necessarily mean Ford and Plymouth

need a lot of horsepower simply to operate this extra equipment.

Besides increased power, this department's test consultant reports the new Plymouth has a high degree of stability, with no tendency to lean on curves under normal conditions, and good brakes with no tendency to dip on sudden stops. It has a low center of gravity, wide stance, and reduced wind resistance. It also now is the widest and longest car, in wheelbase as well as over-all length, of the so-called popular-price models.

Ford, too, is wider and lower, with a low center of gravity, less wind resistance, and improved stability, smoothness and visibility, and absence of sway.

Studebaker is still comparatively moderate



tent of the price rises, note that the jump of 15 percent on the lowest-price cars since 1955 compares with an average increase of 2.4 percent in the general cost of living.

To go back further and include all cars, from just before World War II to 1956 cars have gone up 216 percent compared with a general boost in all retail prices of 192 percent. Only Nash and Hudson reduced prices of the medium-price models this year, but at the same time raised the growingly-popular Rambler 5 percent.

True costs of cars have been raised even more than the jump in list prices. Finance charges in general have moved up from 11½-12 percent per annum to 13-14 percent. Nor are dealers giving as large discounts as in '55 when the factories were loading cars on them. The result of the price-boosting is what you might expect: Car production is reported to be running 25 percent behind 1955.

Better Ride, Visibility

Otherwise there is improvement in most 1957 models, chiefly in stability and road-hugging characteristics, smoother ride and better driving visibility. These benefits have been achieved mainly by improved springing, the new 14-inch tires, the wider, lower stance, and increased glass areas. The greater size and horsepower of the '57 cars may not be necessarily advantageous to family and city drivers. In the past ten years, cars have ballooned from a typical 56-inch width to 71-78 for even popular-price models.

The new 14-inch tires helped manufacturers lower cars a little. Since the 14-inch tires are wider and require two pounds less air

will outrun the short-stroke Chevy engine, which demonstrated smooth, high-powered performance over two years, and doesn't have to lug quite as much body. All three now are fast-accelerating, powerful cars.

Horsepower devotees, which group generally does not include moderate-income families, now can have as much as 283 horsepower in some of the V8 engines with optional features such as fuel injection. Actually, most drivers do not need horsepower in the 200-250 class. Only possible advantage is in safer passing, but the high horsepower also may lead drivers to take undesirable passing risks. Otherwise, you don't begin to use 200 horsepower fully until you get up to close to 100 m.p.h. Of course, heavier cars, and those with automatic transmission, or power devices such as steering and brakes,

in power, but also still comparatively economical on gas.

Automatic transmissions have also been improved. Most notable new feature is Chevrolet's "Hill Retarder" which enables the fluid drive to slow the car on downslopes, and thus save the brakes.

Despite the price boost, a six-cylinder car with standard transmission still seems best value for an economy-minded family that keeps a car several years. For example, Nationwide Insurance Co. reports that in its experience and that of other companies which operate fleets of cars, the operating economy of sixes with straight transmissions more than compensates for the higher resale value of the eights.

HOW THE 1957 POPULAR-PRICE CARS LINE UP

	List Price*	Wheel-base	Length	Overall Width	Height	Horse Power**	Comp. Ratio	Max. Torque
Chevrolet 6 V8	\$2020	115"	200"	73.9"	60.4"	140 170	8 to 1 8 to 1	210@2400 237@2400
Ford 6 V8	\$2004	116"	201.7"	77"	57.2"	144 190	8.6 to 1 8.6 to 1	212@2400 270@2700
Plymouth 6 V8	\$2009	118"	204.6"	78.2"	56.6"	132 197	8 to 1 8 to 1	205@1600 270@2400
Studebaker 6	\$2049	116.5"	202.4"	75.9"	59.7"	101	7.8 to 1	132@1200
Rambler 6 8	\$1920	108"	191.2"	71.2"	56"	125 190	8.25 to 1 8 to 1	175@1600 180@1900

* Factory delivered price of lowest-cost 4-door sixes with standard transmission including Federal excise but not state or local taxes, transportation now optional equipment. Generally eights of the same make are about \$100 more.

** Manufacturer's advertised rating for engine with standard transmission.

TRUE CONFESSIONS

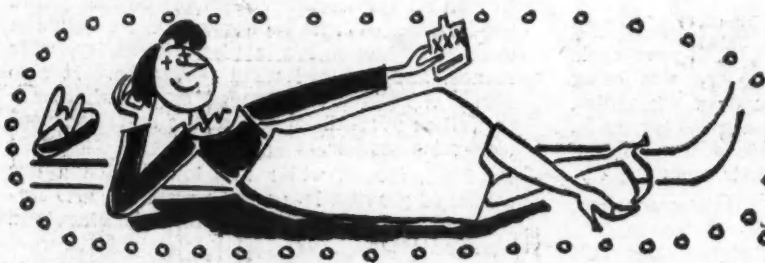
By JANE GOODSELL

During recent years a period known as Telling Time has been added to the curriculum in primary schools. During this period, children take turns at telling their classmates what they have been doing, seeing and wheedling their parents into buying for them lately.

Educators feel that this innovation ranks in importance with the invention of the wheel. Its purpose, they explain loftily, is to encourage children to share their experiences and to develop verbal expression.

My own opinion is that it accomplishes another—and more basic—purpose. It gives the young a chance to get even with their parents.

Young married folk are apt to bridge awkward conversational gaps by telling cute stories about their offspring. Telling Time establishes the children's right to even the score by em-



barrassing their parents. My own children have a sureness of touch about this sort of thing that keeps my nervous system shredded to confetti.

During the past few years I have shepherded my two older daughters on an exhausting round of activities. We have visited museums, libraries, theatres and landmarks. We have inspected fossils, attended educational tours and viewed exhibits. Not one word about these expeditions has ever been mentioned by either child at Telling Time.

Instead, my younger daughter ascended the rostrum to regale her audience with accounts of Mommy losing her temper and Mommy trying to cut her own hair and Mommy locking herself out of the house.

Her older sister captivated her classmates with a narrative of the time she saw a man drop a lady in the street. This charming tableau occurred as we were driving past a tavern on our way home from a symphony performance.

Emerging from the bistro was a gentleman who could just about stand up, and a lady who just about couldn't. So the gentleman gallantly swooped the lady into his arms, and promptly dropped her.

In telling the story, my daughter obeyed the teacher's instructions to leave out unnecessary details. She omitted all mention of the symphony and plunged into the heart of her tale with



the statement: "Down at the beer tavern the other night. . ."

My smaller daughter's class expands Telling Time by encouraging the children to bring things to school to show. The following incident occurred shortly after my young one's sixth birthday, an event which moved a lot of new merchandise her way.

A couple of mornings after her birthday she came downstairs clutching a brown paper bag.

"What are you taking?" I asked. "The boy and girl dolls from Switzerland?" She shook her head.

"One of your new books?" Again she shook her head, and diverted my attention from further questions by demanding raspberry pop for breakfast.

It turned out later that, inside the paper bag, was my old girdle which I had thrown into the wastepaper basket. It was her contribution to the stockpile the children were collecting to send to a family in Greece.



Drawings by Marjorie Glaubach



Local 1199 teenagers Jo Davis and Richie Seddig, seated, and '1199' Affairs Dir. Moe Foner, standing, discuss union's teen activities with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Alma John, right, who conducts teen-time radio show on Station WWRL.

Unique '1199' Teen Program Attracts Wide Attention

(Editor's Note: A program for teen-agers sponsored by a local of the RWDSU, Retail Drug Employees Local 1199 in New York City, has attracted widespread attention in AFL-CIO circles and other groups interested in combatting juvenile delinquency. The current issue of the AFL-CIO's Education News & Views devoted an entire page to the '1199' program. Following is a feature article distributed to labor papers throughout the country by Press Associates-PAI, describing the '1199' Teen-Time program.)

NEW YORK (PAI)—The teen-age sons and daughters of members of Local 1199, Retail Drug Employees in New York City, know what unionism means. They get it through the local's unique "Teen-Time Program."

It all began when Moe Foner, the young, energetic '1199' affairs director found a letter to the local's magazine on his desk one morning. Written by a member's daughter, the note pointed out that the local had social, cultural and educational activities for members, and it had a program for small fry. "But," the letter asked, "What about us teen-agers?"

Foner printed the letter with a request that those interested show up for a meeting. Ten showed up. Thus was born a program which makes a constructive contribution toward combatting juvenile delinquency and at the same time creates understanding among many future members of unions. It has grown ever since.

The program, now in its third year, centers around monthly socials at the union headquarters featuring square dancing, social dancing, games and guest star appearances by movie, stage and TV personalities. Eligible to attend are the sons and daughters of union members and their friends. Attendance at these affairs is regularly over 100.

Teeners Run Program Themselves

And the program is pretty much run by the teen-agers themselves. A Teen-Time Committee consisting of 20 of the most active teen-agers meets monthly with Foner to discuss and plan the activities. They select the music, games and ideas and act as hosts and hostesses at the socials. It's self-financed, too. Admission of 50 cents per person covers costs of the monthly dances, including the square dance caller.

The program also contains some inter-union cooperation. Through arrangements made with union leaders in the theatrical field, each social is attended by a guest star from the entertainment world. The adolescent autograph hunters attending have swamped such stars as Sal Mineo (from "Somebody Up There Likes Me"), Tom Ewell (featured opposite Marilyn Monroe in "The Seven Year Itch") and Ruby Dee (from "The Jackie Robinson Story").

It wasn't long before news of the '1199' teen program spread. Mrs. Alma John, a radio commentator who runs a weekly "What's Right With Teen-agers?" show, invited six members of the group to discuss "How a Trade Union Organizes a Teen-age Program" over the air.

Soon after, a group met at Queens College to hear Mrs. John and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt speak on the United Nations. Next, they went to the radio station to carry on their own discussion. This round table was so successful that the station has since decided to put on a regular "Teen-agers Look at the UN" show.

Appear on Ted Steele Show

In addition, some 40 of the young people appeared twice on TV shows of the top teen-age program in the East, "The Ted Steele Teen Band Stand." The program of the group has also included picnic excursions up the Hudson River and other leisure time activities.

The union is rightly proud of its "Teen Time at Local 1199" as a contribution to showing the other side of the usually sordid picture painted of today's youth. In the words of Leon J. Davis, the local's president, "Our program demonstrates that when young people are given opportunities and facilities for clean, wholesome fun, they welcome the chance to organize and participate in such activities. We hope that other unions will follow this example so that labor can play an active role in meeting the needs of our members' children."

lighter side of the record

For Bosses Who Make Passes . . .

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Not only will heaven protect the working girl but the State of Pennsylvania as well, it was proved in a ruling handed down by the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Board of Review. Helen Smarslok, the official records revealed, worked for one-and-a-half years for Crane's Clothes Co., Uniontown, Pa., but during that period she had been annoyed by the amorous attentions of her employer. Finally she decided she'd had enough of the boss's passes and quit. When she applied for unemployment compensation, however, she discovered that the boss was opposing her request. The boss won the first round but she appealed.

Eventually the case wound up in the hands of a referee who made a careful inquiry into all the aspects of the case. His decision completely vindicated Miss Smarslok, awarding her unemployment benefits and ruling that "During her period of employment her employer had been molesting her while she was trying to do her work; she became tired of fighting him off and walked off the job."

Helen had ample "good cause" to quit, the State of Pennsylvania concluded.

Replace the Housewife?

PARIS, France.—The absolute ultimate in automation was announced by Inventor Pierre Marre who disclosed he had produced an ingenious machine that will eventually replace the housewife. Here, according to the inventor, is what the robot housewife will already do: 1—Wash 12 pounds of laundry in five minutes; 2—Clean up the kitchen in 30 seconds; 3—Peel vegetables; 4—Scrape pots; 5—Sweep floors; 6—Polish shoes, and 7—Clean car windows. Finally, according to Inventor Marre, the robot housewife will cost only 2c-an-hour to operate.

Horses On Way Out

WASHINGTON (PAI)—The Directory of the National and International Labor Unions in the U.S., put out by the Department of Labor, lists the membership of the United Auto Workers at 1,240,000. The Horsehoers Union is listed at only 248.

It looks as if something has finally replaced the horse.

Pickets at the Stork

NEW YORK CITY—The Stork club, one of the world's snootiest and most expensive plush saloons, suddenly found itself surrounded by pickets. The night club of millionaires, according to Local 89, AFL-CIO Chefs, Cooks & Assistants Union, has been paying salaries 25% less than other Manhattan bistros. Sherman Billingsley, nationally-publicized owner of the Stork Club, confirmed that he has been paying off his help in something less than hard cash.

"Why, every night," explained Billingsley almost broken-heartedly, "I offer these workers two or three rounds of drinks, including champagne, and I often give them cartons of cigarettes and things for their families."

Replied the pickets, "We'll take the cash and buy our own champagne and cigarettes."

A TEXAN BRAGGED to an Englishman, "All of Great Britain could fit into one corner of Texas." And the Britisher replied, "I dare say it could—and wouldn't it do wonders for the place!" . . .

THE HERBS Copyrighted - Labor Features by Kallas



Ticklers



"He's head of the Weather Bureau!"

By George



JANE MANSFIELD, not averse to posing for the publicity cameras, displays her fulsome charms on California beach. It's nice to know Jane is sister union member, in Actors Equity and Screen Actors Guild.

Boss Got Bombshell

He was having his boss to dinner and conversation was moving happily when his little son came in and extended a tightly-closed hand toward the big man.

Opening it, he asked, "Sir, what are these?"

"Why, they're beans," laughed the boss.

"Daddy," piped the little fellow, "he does know! You told Mother he didn't."

"UNION MAID" —A Serial Story

—By Bill Perkins



A Valentine

To Someone You Know

*There are gifts of many descriptions,
To give on Valentine's Day:
There are watches and rings with inscriptions,
And diamonds and minks, so they say.*

*But if you have to work for a living,
You'll probably pass up such stuff.
It's not that they aren't worth giving—
It's paying for them that's too tough.*

*But there's one special gift, without question,
And your girl friend can use it for sure;
It's a simple and useful suggestion
That will help make her future secure:*

*"Join the union," is what you should tell her,
"And get others to join up with you,
Till we sign every gal and her feller
In the R. W. D. S. U."*